

U.S. trade union leader impressed by meeting with Andropov

Washington. The meeting I had with Yuri Andropov made a great impression on me, said William Winpisinger, President of the National Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and Vice-President of the American Labour Union, the AFL-CIO.

Addressing a press conference at the National Press Club, he said he was convinced that the Soviet leader sincerely wanted an agreement with the United States to reduce the danger of war and to relax international tension. If I were to meet Pres-

ident Reagan, he said, I would insist that, as a first step towards reaching agreement in various spheres between our two countries, he put an end to his attacks against the Soviet Union. During my tour of the Soviet Union, Winpisinger noted, I had the opportunity of seeing for myself that the Soviet people, who still have very vivid memories of the horrors of World War II, want peace. Speaking about the Soviet people's love of peace, he noted that he had not noticed any sign of hostility towards Americans.

WPC CONDEMNS PINOCHET

Helsinki. The World Peace Council has called on all movements and all international and national organizations, political parties, trade unions, religious and other organizations which favour peace, democracy and justice to take an active part in the Week of International Solidarity with the People of Chile which is to be held on September 4 to 11.

During the solidarity week, the WPC statement reads, the peoples of the world will pay

tribute to the heroic struggle of the Chilean people for liberty and democracy.

The United Nations has repeatedly condemned the Pinochet regime for its human rights violations, torture and reprisals, the statement points out.

The World Peace Council has addressed an appeal to all people of goodwill to join forces in the struggle against the Pinochet regime which has been in power for ten years, solely due to massive American support.

Support for Palestinians' just cause

Cairo. The conference, held in the Saudi town of Ta'if, of the Foreign Ministers of member-countries of the Council for Cooperation between Arab states in the Persian Gulf, has come to an end.

According to the MENA news agency, in the final document of their meeting, the ministers confirm their support for the Arab people of Palestine's just struggle to secure their legitimate national rights, and they express themselves in favour of

strengthening unity in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Oman stressed the need for a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, and for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that Arab country. They called for a speedy end to the Iran-Iraq conflict.



If this is a new Vietnam, why have we not been issued with chemical weapons?

Drawing by Nikolai Scherbakov

'SECRET OPERATION' IN OUTER SPACE

New York. An anti-satellite weapon might well be tested before the end of this month in the USA, reports "The New York Times" with reference to the Pentagon. In the course of the "secret operation" it is planned to launch, from a high-altitude F-15 fighter, a 6-metre missile meant to destroy man-made objects in outer space.

Dr T. Caras, an expert on military problems working for the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, maintains that the US Air Force can convert the F-15 into an anti-satellite

weapon carrier in six hours in any part of the planet. Two squadrons with these weapons will be 24 hours on the alert. It is also likely, T. Caras points out, that missiles with "small nuclear warheads" will be launched in the near-Earth orbit to destroy enemy satellites.

"The New York Times" points out that by 1987 the Pentagon expects to have at its disposal 112 units of anti-satellite weapons. According to the paper, this programme will cost 3,600 million dollars.

J. Pérez de Cuellar visits South Africa

Maputo. UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar had two days of discussions in Cape Town with representatives of the South African Government, which is refusing to pay freedom to the people of Namibia despite the decision taken by the United Nations.

The UN Secretary-General declared that delaying the decision of Namibian problem is a threat to peace and is fraught with serious consequences. He has categorically rejected "arguments" by Pretoria that withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia must be linked with the dismantling of the Cuban contingent in Angola, which is staying in the country at the request of its government. Pérez de Cuellar stressed that the South African demand is not a subject for negotiation.

KOIVISTO FOR

NUCLEAR-FREE NORTH

Helsinki. President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has today his support for efforts aimed at securing peace in Northern Europe.

Speaking in Helsinki, he emphasized that stability in Northern Europe has long been promoted by the nuclear-free status of the region. He wished to see this status consolidated and backed up by international guarantees, said the President. This would be in the interests of the North European countries as well as of other states.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE

DELEGATES VOICE

THEIR CONCERN

Rome. 140 prominent scientists from all over the world have gathered together in Venice, for the 33rd Pugwash Conference. On the agenda is the most crucial problem of today—how to prevent nuclear disaster.

For six days, delegates will be discussing such issues as the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, and security in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and other parts of the world. One of the most important subjects for discussion is how to curb the arms race.

Washington. An appeal that an international year be proclaimed to examine the danger of nuclear conflict has come from members of a Subcommittee for Observation and Exploration attached to the Science and Technology Committee of the House of Representatives.

In a report distributed here, the Subcommittee points out that nuclear war will have disastrous consequences for the whole of mankind. The use of nuclear weapons will not result in tremendous destruction. According to scientists, the Earth's atmosphere may be polluted and there may be epidemics of diseases. Bacteria known to medicine. Bacteria known to medicine. Bacteria known to medicine.

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The creation in South Africa of the United Democratic Front which has adopted a national charter of action for a united South Africa, free from racism, is a major milestone in the struggle against the evil of apartheid. This struggle depends not on the colour of the skin of the participants, but on their desire for justice and freedom.

How the 'confessions' are made

Copenhagen. A representative of the People's Party of Israel (Tudeh Party) exposed lies about the alleged involvement of this party in the "espionage" for the Soviet Union. A video-film, faked by the Iranian secret police with the participation of American special services on the basis of the so-called "confessions" of some arrested leaders of the Tudeh Party, was shown at a press conference in the Danish capital.

The allegations of the authors of the forged film who said that Tudeh was "dependent" on the Soviet Union, hold no water, said the party spokesman K. Manukyan. To writing needed "confessions" from those arrested, methods inherited from the Shah's SAVAK secret police were applied on them. Before turning to physical and psychological influence, including the use of powerful narcotics.

The Union of Polish Writers disbanded

Warsaw. A decision on the disbandment of the Union of Polish Writers has been passed in Warsaw.

According to the Polish News Agency PAP, the activity of the main board of the Union, conducting the rules and traditions of the Union and the state interests of the Polish People's Republic, served as a ground for making the decision. In the period of discontinuing the activity of the Union, its leadership did not change its positions, and some of the members of the Union maintained contacts with foreign centres of sabotage and conducted anti-Polish activities.

SCANDAL IN SEOUL

Tokyo. Many members of the ruling echelons of the Seoul regime have again become involved in major financial machinations. According to the "Tokyo Shimbun" newspaper, top-ranking officials of General Chun Doo-Hwan's clique shared in the profits of the Mansuon corporation, which with the aid of its influential patrons regularly concealed its enormous profits from the revenue department. According to the most conservative official estimates, the company, which is a monopoly possessing a network of bars, restaurants, and other similar enterprises in South Korea, owes the revenue department more than 1,100 million won or over 1.5 million dollars in taxes for the past year alone. At the same time, it has received from government agencies multimillion loans and subsidies on favourable terms, these being arranged for it by officials and generals from among Chun's retinue in return for bribes.

In order to settle the scandal, "Tokyo Shimbun" writes, the authorities have now issued an order for the arrest of Mansuon's president thus trying to make him into the sole scape-goat for these financial irregularities.

In the spring of last year, Chun Doo-Hwan dismissed the whole South Korean Government making it responsible for the mechanisms of his own rule and other close relatives. Taking advantage of their practically unlimited powers, members of the dictatorial clan pocketed nearly a thousand million dollars granting government loans to non-existent or bankrupt companies.



France is increasing its military presence in the countries neighbouring on Chad. This photo was taken during the dispatch of French Marines to the Central African Republic.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

A JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

American engineers have designed a "robot housewife". It can clean rooms, check children's mathematics, geography homework, etc. If burglars break into the flat, the robot will immediately set off an alarm and notify the police over the telephone. The electronic valet can also take the dog for a walk, too.

BIRDS PROTECTING AN AIRFIELD

The threat of the birds to modern jet aircraft is well known. More than once they have caused air crashes when hit by planes travelling at great speeds. An original method of averting this danger is being used at Strasbourg airport, France. Several birds are set free before a plane takes off. They include four specially trained falcons and three hawks. Their task is to disperse pigeons, gulls and crows from the area of the runway. This method has proved quite efficient: the hawk squad began working in 1981 and since then there has not been one reported incident of a plane colliding with a bird.

SINISTER ISLAND

Tokyo. On the French Polynesian islands more than 500 people have died from leukaemia and other forms of cancer as a result of radioactive contamination. The contamination has been caused by nuclear tests which France has carried out since 1960. The Mururoa atoll since 1960, Charles Chen, a spokesman for the "Freedom for Tahiti" movement told the "Akahata" newspaper. Mr Chen attended the international conference in Japan on banning nuclear weapons. Despite protests from the islanders Paris continues its nuclear tests on its overseas territories thereby contaminating the Pacific. These tests are causing an increasing number of diseases. Tahiti, once described as Paradise on Earth, has in the last few years become the sinister island of the Hibakusha.

Hibakusha is the name the Japanese give to the victims of the American nuclear attacks over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We believe it is our sole task to struggle for our independence and against the French nuclear tests, which are putting our people in grave danger, said Mr Chen. The colonial authorities consider it a crime if anyone openly dares to support the fight for Tahitian independence. However, despite the repression, the liberation movement is gaining momentum.

USING THE RAT LINE

Washington. After the Second World War, American intelligence carried out a major secret operation taking hundreds of Nazi war criminals out of Europe to Latin America.

"The Washington Post" newspaper quoting documents released by the US Department of Justice, has reported that this operation was code-named the Rat Line. The newspaper says that this line was used to send the Nazi war criminal, Klaus Barbie, to Bolivia. For his bloody crimes during the last war, Barbie is described as the "Butcher of Lyons".

OF INTEREST

A surprise conclusion... or is it?

Who likes hiding themselves up in front of mirror, more, women or men? Swedish psychologists decided to find out. They installed a large mirror at the entrance of a large department store in Stockholm and watched the passing customers. 41% out of 1,000 members of the staff, stopped at the mirror to tidy their hair, as against 77% men out of 1,000.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE OLD IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE: 'WHAT WASHINGTON SAYS GOES'

Why do the Arab peoples reject the "Reagan plan"? Answering this question in PRAVDA, Pavel Demchenko writes: "The reason for the failure of the American policies in the Middle East is easy to understand. The authors of the 'Reagan plan' have been acting according to the same imperial principle which they apply in Central America, in Western Europe, and in Africa. This amounts to the following: what Washington says goes. Here, too, the United States has ignored the opinion and the will of the various parties to the Middle East conflict including the Palestinians and the Lebanese progressive forces who refuse to capitulate in the face of the Americans and the Israelis. The Syrian Army and the Palestinian troops still confront the Israeli interventionist forces in the Bekaa Valley. The Lebanese patriots deal severe blows to the Israeli, with the number of dead and wounded among the invading force over the past few months being measured in hundreds. Meanwhile, inside Israel, the protests grow in view of the prolongation of the Lebanese adventure."

DANGEROUS SIMILARITY

When South African planes carried out their raid over the Mozambican capital of Maputo, one salient factor attracted everyone's attention—in its details, this raid was exactly the same as the raids carried out by the Israeli planes against Beirut, says V. Kasov, writing in SOTNI ALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The author notes that this is not the only similarity. It can also be detected in the situations which have emerged in the Middle East and in the south of Africa, in the political and economic situation in South Africa and Israel, and in the role played by both these countries in the global plans of world imperialism. Israel is the instrument of American policies in the Middle East, while South Africa is the last outpost against communism in the south of Africa. Racism is official ideology of both these regimes. Israel illegally occupies Arab lands, while South Africa equally illegally holds Namibia and the southern provinces of Angola. In the struggle against the Palestinian people, the Israeli Government puts its stake on terror, reprisals, and violence, and the same methods are used by the regime in Pretoria. The Zionist ruling clique does not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organization in the same way as the South African racists ignore the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

THE BIG PINE TAKES ROOT

Going through the aims of the US-Honduran manoeuvres under the code-name Big Pine-2, Leonid Kozlov, IZVESTIA correspondent in Washington, writes:

The Big Pine has already taken root and these are no "routine" manoeuvres, as is maintained by the White House, but a part of the general strategic programme of Washington, aimed at fulfilling US military plans and at military interference in various regions of the world.

Threats against Nicaragua and other patriotic forces of Central America were made, not fortuitously, at the very moment when the US Congress discussed funds for Pentagon's military programme. Supporters of the "tough policy" internationally whipped up tension. They needed the rhetoric of an illusory "communist threat", in order to "convince" legislators of the need to build a "strong America" and, consequently, open valves and let the money flow into the deep bunkers of the military-industrial complex.

HOW THINGS STAND IN REALITY

Exposing the inventions by Western propaganda that the Soviet peace champions' movement is allegedly controlled and guided "from on top", "following written instructions", and is an obedient tool in the hands of the Soviet Government, Academician Yevgeny Primakov writing in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA informs his readers about the real situation.

Whereas in the West, the peace movement is aimed against governments who are actively carrying out a policy of preparation for a new world war, the Soviet peace movement does not involve, nor can it involve a struggle against its own government.

This is not to say that the Soviet peace movement represents a continuation of government policy, but rather that it reflects the Soviet leadership in its activities reflects the genuine aspirations of the Soviet people and their will. In this situation it would be meaningless to expect the Soviet public to act against their government on the sole grounds that it is this form of struggle that has had to be assumed by peace champions in the West.

How to stop going grey

"Noble grey hair" may become a thing of the past if everyone starts using the new Hungarian preparation patented in many countries. Tests have shown that this new preparation restores the original colour of the hair to people who are just beginning to turn grey and even those who went grey long ago. Apparently the colouring agent continues to be produced even among people whose hair is completely grey but it does not reach the hair, so, in order for

Sextuplets

for the Wanhoves

five boys and a girl have been born into the Wanhove family from Blankenberge, This is a new record for Belgium. According to Radio Brussels the newborn babies weigh between 1.3 and 1.5 kg each.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

SOUTH AFRICA'S 'INVISIBLE' POPULATION

The South African Republic should be freed of Banustans, of the settlement of people according to race in isolated communities and zones, and of the oppression deriving from apartheid laws and from economic exploitation. Such is the demand of the United Democratic Front (UDF), newly established in South Africa.

It has been founded by seven thousand people representing almost 400 South African public organizations. According to press, the UDF is the most significant and the broadest interracial coalition to have been set up in South Africa since the 1910s.

Seventy years after the introduction of the first racial laws in South Africa, 24.7 million Africans, 2.7 million "coloured" citizens and 800 thousand Indians are confronted every day by the system of "separate development". Introduced by the ancestors of the 1.4 million Whites who are now in power, these are the facts:

A short while ago, Pretoria's municipal council voted by a majority of 23 votes against seven for the closure of the city's 17 parks for non-Whites.

A director of an Afrikaner school sent a letter to the parents of his pupils requesting that they inform the police about all the non-Whites living in the vicinity of areas designed exclusively for Whites.

Two brothers, Zacharius de Blir, 14, and Peler de Blir, 21, fired point-blank at the passengers of a railway carriage for non-Whites and killed three Africans. At his trial, the elder de Blir said that he hated all Blacks and was only sorry he hadn't managed to kill another one.

A White policeman shot dead S. Mize, leader of a city community where five thousand people are threatened with forced eviction to Banustans. Over the past few months, police in South Africa have "accidentally" shot more than fifteen hundred Africans.

Apartheid discrimination lasts



right up to the moment of death. Before being hanged, a White person is given a whole chicken at his last meal, while a Black prisoner about to die is given half a one, says Breyton Braytenbach, a South African poet who spent seventy years in prison in South Africa.

Such is the society of apartheid against which the United Democratic Front is to fight. Our main aim, its leaders have declared, is to fight against the draft constitutional reforms which are being designed by the White minority regime in Pretoria.

It is as if nearly 25 million Africans live an invisible existence in their own country. The Africans will remain unrepresented in parliament. As before, they can "take advantage of the democratic rights" in the Banustans, set up on racial principles.

What do these "rights" amount to? Doctors working in the Kwa-zulu Banustan, in Natal, think that in the next few months several thousand people will die there simply because they have nothing to eat. Thousands more will fall victim to such diseases as typhoid, cholera and measles.

It is quite common for our patients to die on the floor under other patients' beds, says one doctor. It's really tough on their relatives. Since none of the inhabitants of the Banustans have the right to vote at local government level, and much less so at national government level, there is no way these conditions can improve.

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The creation in South Africa of the United Democratic Front which has adopted a national charter of action for a united South Africa, free from racism, is a major milestone in the struggle against the evil of apartheid. This struggle depends not on the colour of the skin of the participants, but on their desire for justice and freedom.

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Round the Soviet Union

● ORCHARDS IN KIRGHIZIA ARE BEING PLANTED HIGHER AND HIGHER UP THE MOUNTAIN SLOPES. AT THE BALYKCHINSKY STATE FARM, AT A HEIGHT OF 1,600 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, THE FIRST HARVEST OF APRICOTS IS NOW BEING PICKED. Each of the three hundred hectares of previously stone waste ground yields up to two hundred and twenty tonnes of fruit. In autumn it is planned to plant more orchards in several more areas near Lake Issyk-Kul.

● ASSEMBLY WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON A NEW CABLEWAY AT THE TERNY-AUZ TUNGSTEN-AND-MOLYBDENUM MINING COMPLEX, IN THE KABARDINIAN-SARKAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (NORTHERN CAUCASUS). The cableway has been built in addition to the double-chair cableway which earlier brought miners to the Muktulan quarry at an altitude of 2,500 metres above sea level. The cableway links two stations with an elevation difference of almost half a kilometre. Coaches accommodating up to 80 people will soon start moving along the cableway at a rate of seven metres per second. The high throughput of the new cableway will help meet demand during rush hours.

● TESTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED ON THE FIRST SECTION OF A GAS PIPELINE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION FROM THE SYRDARYA POWER STATION TO TASHKENT, IN UZBEKISTAN. The 204 km stretch is an extension of the pipeline bringing gas from the Shurtan gas field to the Syrdarya station.

● SOVIET SCIENTISTS HAVE COMPILED A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF KIRGHIZIA, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, SUMMING UP THE RESULTS OF PROSPECTING SINCE THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY TO OUR DAY. The map shows the structure of the bowels of the Earth to a depth of 37 kilometres and will be useful in prospecting work. Coal, oil, gas, various metals, antimony and mercury are now extracted in Kirghizia.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ATOMIC POWER-GENERATING INDUSTRY: NEW TRENDS

The atomic power-generating industry today does more than produce electric power. It also contributes to district heating, writes IZVESTIA. This country uses more organic fuel on heating than on electric power generation, and we are dealing here with fuels that are in high demand.

The new trend in the nuclear power-generating industry will develop in two directions: atomic heating stations will be built for the provision of hot water, while the second type of station will combine production of heat with electric power-generating.

We already have some experience in the use of heat from nuclear sources. The Bilibino atomic thermo-electric plant has been in operation in Chukotka for some time, the Shovchenko atomic power station desalinates sea water, and use is made of the heat produced by the Beloyarsk, Leningrad, Kursk and Chernobyl atomic power stations. Two pilot atomic heat supply stations are now being built, one near Gorky, the other one near Voronezh. It has also been decided to construct three major atomic thermoelectric plants, for the first time in the country.

RESORTS OWNED BY COLLECTIVE FARMS

PRAVDA writes about the Egle sanatorium situated in a forest on the outskirts of Druskiņskis, a resort, which is owned by several farms, in Lithuania (Soviet Baltic Republic).

Egle was built with contributions from 132 collective farms, 81 state farms, and several related organizations. Each enterprise receives accommodations of the sanatorium in proportion to the contribution it made to its funds. The accommodation is either free or given at a very considerable discount. The specific labour and living conditions of farmers, who in most cases live and work at some distance from major medical establishments, were taken into account when designing the sanatorium, which is large institution specializing in many branches of medicine. Virtually all the medical professions from therapists to dieticians, to psychotherapists are represented on its staff.

Acupuncture treatment, electric sleep, and all kinds of showers and baths are available. There is also a gym, two swimming pools, saunas, and rooms for fango therapy. A special laboratory studies certain forms of rural diseases and devises treatment for them.

Egle cost 7 million roubles to build and equip. Such a sum, of course, would be beyond the resources of a single farm. Another resort, named Zilvinas, is being built nearby, in the same forest, 290 shareholders, including 226 collective farms and 57 state farms, contributed funds towards it. Other resorts owned by several collective farms are being built in the picturesque localities of Birlikonas and Palanga.

Such resorts and spas now exist in almost all our republics, territories and regions, concludes the paper.

THE PERFORMING ARTS AFLOAT

The members of the Primorsk (Far East) Philharmonic are to give upwards of one hundred concerts on board fishing vessels prowling the ocean, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

Links between our drama and music ensembles, etc., and industry have become traditional in the Soviet Union, notes the newspaper, a phenomenon that is referred to in the press as a "union of the arts with labour". Both sides stand to gain from the union. Workmen, office-workers and peasants are provided with added opportunities of improving their knowledge of culture, while the artists themselves widen their

MASTERMIND—SOVIET STYLE



The "What? Where? When?" quiz is one of the most popular of Soviet TV programmes. It is a kind of a casino in which erudition and ingenuity make up the stakes, and newly acquired knowledge — the prize. A spin of a roulette

wheel picks out a viewer's letter containing a tricky question, which may relate to any field of knowledge from painting to gardening, to history, to aviation. It is up to the six "masterminds" who sit round the table to come up with the answer. They are from all walks of life—students, engineers, doctors, etc.

As the second hand of a clock ticks away mercilessly (1 minute is provided for the answer), and the live owl, the programme's symbol, winks in a "minister" way, the "masterminds" put on their thinking caps, and get down to some pretty tough argument. An outstanding feature of the quiz is the degree of spectator-involvement it generates, viewers also joining in the tense search for the right answer. Viewers get a kick not only from discovering the answers to difficult questions, but also from watching the thinking processes and emotions displayed by the "masterminds". Time runs out. At last, the correct answer is announced and the winner of the quiz receives a prize — a new book.

What is the attraction of the quiz for the huge TV audience? No doubt, it lies in the effortless way in which the quiz-taking the form of a gripping play without the slightest hint of didacticism—enables the predominantly young viewers to acquire knowledge. The quiz certainly provides an impetus for learning.

Thousands of letters pour into the TV studios after every broadcast; many people want to join the "Masterminds Club". But only a few of them manage to get through to the elimination rounds in Moscow. The "club" is confined to 36 people who are divided into six teams. As for the unlucky ones... Well, "masterminds club" are now to be found all over this country—in student hotels, workers' clubs, and in rural and urban houses of culture.

Water came to the desert

The first cascade of pumping stations was started working at the section of the Karakum Canal between Kazandzhik and Nebit-Dag in the West of Turkmenistan, a Central Asian republic. A 9 km power line was commissioned there. The energy works enormous pumps at the first level and livestock farms are supplied with water.

To supply water further on along the large pipes it is necessary to connect up the second cascade of pumping stations to the centralized power supply. The second power line will start functioning in September.

In the 11th five-year plan (1981-85), after commissioning

all the projects of the Kazandzhik-Nebit-Dag water-conduit, Krasnovodsk will receive an additional 150,000 cu m of water per day. It will no longer be necessary to transport fresh water to the remote places by rail, sea and road.

THE PROGRAMME 'SALMON'

The first fish-breeding plant of the Magadan Region, the Far East, has been built in the estuary of the Ola River in the taiga, towards which shoals of

humped salmon, Siberian and silver salmon have annually rushed to spawn from time immemorial. In the spawning grounds of this region they lay a large amount of eggs for the life of new progeny, and then die.

Up to 15 million fry will be obtained annually in the incubation machines of the plant for breeding salmon species. They will be released in the Sea of Okhotsk as soon as they grow stronger in the factory hatcheries and in the fattening pond.

A breeding plant like the one on the Ola is to be built on the Arman River in the taiga, and a similar enterprise will be started on the Taty River under the "Salmon" programme in the current five-year period.

experience of life, often deriving new themes for their work from such meetings.

The performances (and they are by no means confined to the Far East) on fishing vessels have an additional aim—to enliven the life of fishermen who have to spend many a long month away from dry land. Apart from artists, teachers from correspondence schools and from specialized secondary educational institutions and institutes are also frequent visitors to big trawlers. They supervise exams and check up on the progress of those fishermen who have decided to continue their education while at sea, as well as giving them advice.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMPUTERIZED

What is the exact number of works done by Maxim Gorky, the prominent Medieval writer and translator? Who is the author of the correspondence with Prince Andrei Kurbsky (16th century)—the Russian Tsar Ivan the Terrible or Ivan Peresvetov, a well-known political writer of the time? These and many other questions have for long been the subject of dispute among scholars.

Exact answers to many of them have been obtained recently with the use of mathematical research methods and electronic technology, writes MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS.

For instance, it has become known that Maxim Gorky (1875-1936) wrote far fewer works than used to be believed.

A computer also helped establish that the Russian Tsar Ivan the Terrible (the first Russian monarch to style himself Tsar) wrote with his own hand letters which have been a cause of increasing dispute among many generations of scholars.

In the Soviet Union today, writes the paper, there are several centres—in Tallinn, Leningrad, Paris, Moscow and other cities—which make use of mathematical methods in historical research.

STRING OF POWER STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Preparatory work has been started on the construction of a string of power stations on the Bureya River (in the north of the Soviet Far East). Once it goes into operation, this power complex will be the most effective one in the area. The upper (and biggest) station of the series, will generate enough power to meet the demand of the power grid in the south of the Far East at peak load hours. To even out sharp fluctuations in level of water in the river it has been decided to build a power dam of lesser capacity (300,000 kw watts) on the lower reaches. New methods for storing dams and other installations will cut construction time in the power stations by eight months.

String of power dams which are also to be built will help prevent flooding in spring and during typhoons while hundreds of thousands of hectares of cropland and meadows as well as populated localities are usually inundated.

Cargo 'Metro' goes into operation

An 11 km pneumatic transport system linking the city of Leningrad with a factory for the mechanized processing of household waste in the settlement of Gorelovo, has gone into operation.

The system consists of 12-stool pipelines, 1,200 metres in diameter, with cylindrical wheeled containers moving inside. Even if the air pressure is small, they travel at speeds of up to forty kilometres an hour.

Requiring little electricity to activate it, this cargo "Metro" is much more economical than road transport. It will release hundreds of lorries which are at present used for transporting the refuse.

Designed by Moscow and Leningrad engineers the system is ecologically pure and noiseless. The first of its kind in the country, it will carry half a million cubic metres of refuse every year.

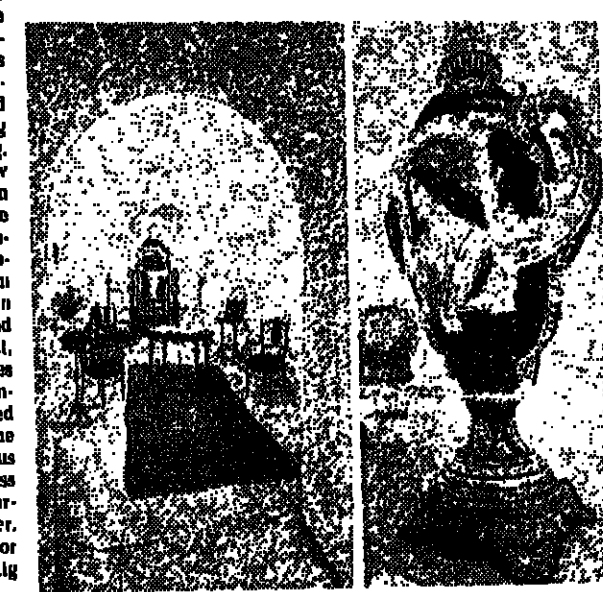
Places to visit



In the photos: the Astrakhan Kremlin and the Assumption Cathedral. A 17th-18th-century interior of a woman's room in the Kremlin Museum. 18th-century ceramic and bronze oil lamps.

The Assumption Cathedral, in Astrakhan, an architectural monument of the late 17th-early 18th centuries, now soars skywards in all its pristine beauty. It is surrounded by five cupolas with gilded tops. Inside it is decorated with breath-taking white stone carving. The cathedral now houses an exhibition of items from the museum of local history. Among the objects of applied art on view, one's attention is attracted by a faded purple silk coverlet, depicting three stories from the Bible. An inscription embroidered along the edge of the coverlet informs us that in 1486 Princess Alena, Ivan the Terrible's grandmother, made the coverlet for the Great Archibishop Mikhail.

Museum at Astrakhan



Science and technology

A 200 KG CRYSTAL

The problem of growing large crystals for various branches of the national economy has now been successfully solved by Ukrainian scientists. They have grown a large crystal weighing more than 200 kilograms.

This is the first time that a monocrystal of this size has been obtained in this country.

The Ukrainian scientists have produced equipment and technology which will enable large crystals to be manufactured on a large scale. This is vital to modern science and technology. These crystals are used in various optical instruments and installations. Glass and quartz are no good for this purpose because they are not transparent enough. They are used in geological prospecting to spot radioactive radiation in the rock, thereby enabling deposits of useful minerals to be found more easily. In medical diagnosis installations such crystals help register the information carried by radio-isotopes on a large scale in the laser on technological installations for welding and cutting metals, forging machine parts, and so

GYPSUM

SUBSTITUTE FOR MARBLE

This country has developed a new method of producing very strong marble-like gypsum slabs. This decorative construction material can be used for the front of buildings. The method used for manufacturing these slabs consists of compressing plastic water, and gypsum mixture. Compared with marble, the resulting gypsum stone is more resistant to wear and tear and fire. In their physical and mechanical characteristics, the new gypsum slabs are as good as the natural slabs of natural stone. At the same time, the gypsum material is much lighter and it is far easier to cut and polish.

FORECASTS

BY GEOCHRONOLOGISTS

A chronology of events which took place millions of years ago in the bowels of the earth in Northern Kazakhstan, has been compiled by the Institute of Geology and Geochronology of

A 12-year-old student of university standard

In the previous issue we mentioned a 14-year-old boy who is a student of the Institute of Higher Education in Dzhambul, Kazakhstan. Now, another report has arrived from Armenia.

Twelve-year-old Vagan and his brother, twelve-year-old Ark Arutyunyan have enrolled in the Cybernetics Department

of the Yerevan Polytechnical Institute. The impartial computer examiner assessed their physics and mathematics knowledge as excellent. The two brothers are the youngest students of university standard in Armenia.

At school they sometimes covered a two-year syllabus in one year.

HELP FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN KUM-DAG

A short while ago, the Kum-Dag settlement of Turkmenian workers was shaken by an earthquake measuring seven points on the Richter scale. This was followed by a series of strong tremors which did a lot of damage to property.

Many houses developed cracks. The local club and several schools and kindergartens became unsafe. Electricity supplies were cut off. Oil pumps and oil fields came to a standstill.

The entire country came to the rescue of Kum-Dag. Food,

firewood, tents, and building materials came from Kazakhstan, Astrakhan, Voroshilovgrad and many other places.

On the third day, electricity supplies were restored. The oil workers themselves did what they could to resume normal production.

A new township is now being built next to the damaged settlement. It will have two schools, a kindergarten, hospital, chemist's shop, department store, its own bath house, a market, a House of Culture, and an open-air cinema.

NEW HEALTH SERVICE IN MOLDAVIA

Clinical pharmacology is a new health service which will become the development in Moldova of research into the so-called "drug-induced diseases". Its foundations are being laid by the Kishinev Medical Institute where a department, the first department in this country to teach this subject, has been set up.

The task of the new division is to study the adaptation of the human organism to the environment and medicines, combat the Institute's Rector,

Academician V. Anestiadi of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences. The need has arisen from the growing amounts of medical preparations whose use requires a carefully balanced system.

With the establishment of the new department, the Institute has also launched preparations for training specialists in this branch. In the coming academic year training will begin in two more new special subjects — therapeutic, physical training and sports medicine.

RECENT ADDITION TO TOURIST MAP

The legendary mountain village of Kala-Koreish, in the Caucasus, is a recent addition to the tourist map of the region. It contains many old buildings of great beauty providing an idea of the architecture of days gone by as well as of the everyday life of the local inhabitants.

A 12th-13th-century mosque in the village with ornamental carvings has been declared a monument of outstanding architectural interest and is protected by a state. A travel centre and a branch of the republic's museum of history and architecture are to be set up in Kala-Koreish.

VIEWPOINT

THE HOWS AND THE WHYS BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL SMALLHOLDINGS IN THE USSR

Alexei DUMOV

The USSR Food Programme, which is a plan for the development of Soviet agriculture until the year 1990, puts main emphasis on growth in agricultural production on state and collective farms. At the same time, all conditions are being provided for families living in the countryside to have individual smallholdings of their own where they can keep cattle and poultry. The reason for this is that the small-scale agricultural sector allows major untapped reserves of both manpower and material to be put to good use. This is justified both socially and economically, and, what is more, is indispensable.

The Soviet Union is short of manpower, particularly in many rural areas. Yet, there are millions of old-age pensioners, housewives and teenagers living there, who while unable to take on a full-time job at a collective or state farm, are quite able to cope with small personal farmstead.

Another untapped reserve brought into use by smallholdings are the so-called "vacant" lands, such as small meadows, roadside tracks, and forest clearings, whose cultivation with modern, highly productive machines is unprofitable.

Finally, the development of smallholdings takes into account the huge distances in the USSR, which make the delivery of perishable goods such as milk, fresh vegetables and fruit both complicated and expensive. It is much more efficient to grow them outside one's home.

Today, nearly 35 million families living in rural areas have smallholdings as do ninety nine per cent of collective farmers and 81 per cent of office and industrial workers. The owners of such plots of land are people of widely differing occupations, such as teachers, doctors, and people engaged in the service industry.

Smallholdings in the USSR cannot be equated with private farms in the capitalist economies. They have a totally different socio-economic essence. Soviet economists describe smallholdings as a type of work which can be done at home. They are closely integrated with the public sector in the socialist economy.

There are two distinguishing features about such smallholdings which should be pointed out. First, it is forbidden by law to use hired labour on them. Second, most of the cost of growing the produce is financed by the public sector. The owners of smallholdings have at their disposal nearly ten million hectares of pasture land and five million hectares of hay fields. The rural population has a right to buy young cattle and poultry and fodder at a discount. The state offers veterinary services to the population free of charge. The practice of cultivating smallholdings with machines belonging to collective and state farms is becoming increasingly widespread.

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1983-03-13

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YELENA
TSYPLAKOVA

Lena Tsyplakova has achieved a lot in her twenty-four years. She now has twenty-four film parts to her credit. She has also acted in classical plays at the famous Maly Theatre. She graduated from the acting department of the All-Union Institute for Cinematography. On top of that, she has now become a student at the Institute's art direction department. She has varied interests and hobbies including Japanese poetry, knitting, psychology, dancing, mathematics, and reading serious books.

You would think that all these would put an end to the image of a pretty, smiling girl who has no particularly serious thoughts in her head. Yet, to most audiences she is just like that and this is the impression she creates in films like "It Does Not Hurt the Woodpecker's Head", "The Key Not to Be Passed Over", "Hatred", and others.

Lena was introduced to the film set by director Dina Aseanova, a friend of her parents. The 14-year-old girl did not really have anything to do in her first film, "It Does Not Hurt the Woodpecker's Head", she just had to be herself. The film was a great success. However, Lena did not decide to become an actress there and then. Her second experience as a screen actress which was a dreadful flop determined her career.

"When this film was shown, I felt like crawling under a table, shutting my eyes and closing my ears," Lena says. "I was terribly ashamed. It touched me on a raw nerve so I decided to become an actress at any cost."

Bolshevism, love of life, and determination are the three "wholes" which support the young actress's character. And, of course, it also rests on a critical opinion of herself. Strictly speaking, being so pretty she doesn't really need to look very seriously into the study of acting. Lena is rarely pleased with herself so she keeps on studying. When she had problems with the madhouse scene in "Hamlet" (her graduation play in which she played Ophelia), Lena pored over serious papers on psychiatry. She tirelessly trained herself to ride a horse for the film "Hatred".

She believes that her most successful parts are Zola in "The School Wall", Tamara in "We Aren't That Old", and Eve in the television play, "Adam Wants to Marry Eve". Although these characters are not at all similar, they are contemporaries of each other and raise moral and ethical questions. Lena also wants to try her hand in a variety of parts.

For a long time, she dreamt of taking part in a musical. Not long ago, her dream came true. In the witty film, "We Are Jazzy" which has just been released in Moscow, she plays the colorful part of a street singer from Odessa who later becomes a variety star of the 20s. Lena plays this part in a sharply characteristic way—with gusto, reproducing the "retro" style exactly. Lena's greatest dream is to play Natasha Filippovna from Fyodor Dostoyevsky's "Idiot".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

World Classics
Library in Lithuanian

Vaga Publishers (Vilnius) have launched a series of World Classics in Lithuanian ranging from Homer's "Iliad" to Sholokhov's "Quiet Flow in the Don". The Library will be published over the next decade, says Vaga director A. Pekelinas. The 120-volume edition is divided into three groups—literature before the 19th century, 19th-century literature, and literature of the

first half of the 20th century. The Library will include world and Russian classical poetry and prose and the best works from the multinational Soviet literature. It will be printed in 45,000 copies.

The editorial board consists of well-known writers, literary critics, historians, translators and artists from Lithuania, a Baltic republic.

AUGUST 27—
SOVIET
CINEMA DAY

64 years ago on this day the decree nationalizing the film industry in the country was signed, and ever since the date has been celebrated as Soviet cinema day. Films are immensely popular in this country. The 11 million Soviet people go to the cinema every day, and nearly 4,000 million annually. The average Soviet citizen goes to the cinema 16 times a year, or more often than people do in other countries.

The best Soviet films are seen by more than sixty million people in the first year of their release, while box-office hits—such as "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" which won an Oscar, best all records—the latter film has been viewed by 100 million people. Over the past ten years, Soviet films have won nearly 400 international prizes. They are shown in 134 countries.

Every year our 39 film studios, which are situated all over the country, release nearly 150 feature (plus 110 television) films, 1,000 documentaries and popular science films, 100 cartoons and hundreds of newswires.

The Soviet cinematography network has 150 thousand cinemas. In addition thousands of films are shown free of charge at educational establishments, factories, etc. Cinema tickets cost 20 kopeks in the countryside, and between 25 and 50 kopeks in towns and cities, with up to seventy kopeks (or slightly over one US dollar) being charged in high-grade cinemas.



The National Ensemble of Music, Dance and Song from Pakistan, which was recently in the capital, acquainted Muscovites with the folk dances, ritual dances, and songs from different parts of their country. This photo was taken during one of the shows given by the ensemble at the Mirror Theatre, the Hermitage Gardens.

Photo by Gennady Dubinin

FACTS
and EVENTS

Touring Bulgaria is the Alan folk ensemble of North Ossela (Transcaucasia). It's Alan's thirty-fifth foreign tour.

Books. A book of articles dedicated to modern Soviet literature and Soviet writers is printed in the Aufbau-Verlag Publishers, the GDR. Fourteen Soviet authors are analysed, including Leonov, Konstantin Simonov, Boris Pasternak, G. Gonor, Yuri Rykheu, and Vasily Belov.

CHRONICLER OF SLOVAK
COUNTRYSIDE

"The Monastery at Trnava".



"Horses Being Watered".

WHAT'S ON!

August 27-29

THEATRES

Soviet Army Central Theatre (2 Kommuna Sq, Main Stage: 27, 28 (mat) — Salyan, "Rumour"; 28 (eve) — Rakhmanov, "Clock Without Hands". Small Stage: 27, 28 (mat) — Bolt, "Man for All Seasons"; 28 (eve) — Coccau, "Les Parents Terribles".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre (the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karmy Ryad St). 27 — "Harmful Charming Shards" or the School of Clowns". 28 — "Chronicle of a Widely Advertized Death".

CIRCUS

State Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). "Carnival of Peace". A fairy-show in two parts by leading circus artists.

State Circus (13 Tsvetnoi Blvd). Premiere of "Circus-83", a show in which prize winners of the 1st All-Union Contest of Circus Artists take part.

FILMS

Anna Pavlova (USSR-Russia in 2 parts) — starring Galina Bolyaeva.

A film devoted to the life and work of the world famous Russian ballerina. Cinema: "Oktyabr" (2 Prospekt Kalinina), Metro Arkadyevskaya Sq, Metro Pushkinskaya Sq, Metro Pushkinskaya Sq, Metro Pushkinskaya Sq, Metro Pushkinskaya Sq.

Quarantine (Gorky Studio). A comedy touching upon the serious problems of family education for children. Cinema: "Kosmos" (109 Prospekt Mira), Metro VDNKh.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (the Alya Hotel, 1 Moskovskiy Simbankment), 27, 28, 29 — variety shows in 2 parts. Oktyabr Concert Hall (10 Prospekt Kalinina). 28 — Concert by Vir group (GDR).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artist Union (20 Kuznetsky Most St).

BUSINESS

PREPARATIONS UNDER
WAY FOR 'SCIENCE-83'

Preparations are under way at the Sokolniki and Krasnaya Zvezda Exhibition complexes for the third international "Science 83" exhibition. The exhibition will be held in Moscow from September 7 to September 17, 1983.

The main sections of the display are dedicated to electronics, computers, computer-aided research systems, instruments for physical, including nuclear, research, medical equipment, numerically controlled machine tools, instruments for machine studies, and other items.

The biggest displays have been put on by this country and West Germany. The West German exhibitors, nearly sixty in number, include famous companies which have been doing business with this country for a long time. Their display will include electronic instruments for signal generation, monitoring, measurement and recording; amplifiers; analysers; microscopes; pollution control instruments and much else.

COMMERCIAL RESULTS

The final commercial results of the international "Inpolygraph-83" printing equipment exhibition held in Moscow, have been added up. Export-import contracts worth 94 million roubles were signed at this exhibition which brought together 250 state associations and private firms from 20 countries of Europe, America, and Asia.

The commercial centre of the exhibition incorporated five Soviet foreign trade associations. Our biggest contract was signed with the Polygraph Export-Import state foreign trade association of the GDR. It sold all its exhibits and a large consignment of equipment totalling more

than 30 million roubles, to be delivered between 1984-85. The Czechoslovak Kovo and the Polish Varna associations also sold all their exhibits.

Export contracts amounting to more than 10.7 million roubles were signed by the Soviet Tekhnashexport association. In 1983-84 Soviet printing equipment will be supplied to Cuba, the Philippines, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Singapore, and Finland.

Large contracts for buying printing equipment were signed with the firms from West Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain, Switzerland, Denmark, and the USA.

A ship
called 'Dixon'

A new vessel has been added to the Soviet fleet of specialized ships. The Soviet flag has been added on a large self-propelled dredger which is now completing performance tests. It was built on Soviet order at the IHC Holland shipyards.

The ship has been named "Dixon". It will perform a wide range of operations for deepening the river bed and many other jobs too. "Dixon" will be used in the Siberian Ob river basin.

This is the third ship of this kind to be built at the Dutch shipyards on Soviet orders. The other two "Krym" and "Taimyr" are already sailing down Soviet rivers. Another vessel, the "Aphron", will soon be launched.

Paper from Finland

The Union of Finnish paper factories — one of the biggest trade organizations of Finland — sends its produce to thousands of clients in the USSR.

In the first place it is meant for printers since many Soviet newspapers are printed on this paper.

"And magazines," adds Juve Toll, director of the department for the deliveries to the Soviet Union. "At the request of Soviet customers we have also developed paper with reduced glazing, which makes easier the folding of books printed in the USSR in millions of copies."

In general, the range of using Finnish paper is truly boundless. It serves to make punched tape, charts for draftsmen, wrapping paper, air tickets,

telephone directories, play-bills, etc.

"We also supply the Soviet Union," Juve Toll went on to say, "with paper to be impregnated with resins, imitating fine wood for the furniture industry and so on. But its main use is for publications. In 1983 the Union of Finnish paper factories, uniting 28 enterprises has received a huge order from Soviet partners."

"Cooperation with the USSR," says Juve Toll, "provides with jobs thousands of Finns, including those engaged in the enterprises of the Union of Finnish paper factories. We value this and hope that our production capacities will make it possible to meet the requirements of Soviet publishers and printers."

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 28 and 29 — USSR Championships. Women. Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Andizhan Andizhanka. On 28 — at 1 p.m. On 29 — at 6 p.m.

CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatkovo (Metro Molodoyozhnyay). 27 and 28. All-Union competitions of leading Soviet cyclists. 11 a.m. (every day).

RACING

Bliss Sports Complex (33 Bejalevsky Prospekt). 27 and 28. Championships of Soviet trade union teams. Both days at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St). 27 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Simferopol Tavriya. 6 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium. 28 — Central Army Sports Club vs Donetsk Shakhtyor. 5 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St). 29 — Moscow Torpedo vs Dnepropetrovsk Dniepr. 7 p.m.

Dnepr, which is in the lead, is a strong opponent of Moscow Torpedo.

WEATHER

August 27-29

Cool with showers on August 27 and 28. Temperatures will drop to 12°-17°C during the day and even to 4°-9°C at night. W and NW wind, 5-10 mps.

Recently Georgia has been experiencing blustery showers. In Batumi and Tbilisi 1.5-2.5 times more rain fell in 2-4 days than the usual monthly quota, with daytime temperatures in Tbilisi during the rain dropping to 16°-17°C.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as from August 22, 1983

Currency Quotations in roubles

Australian dollar	100	64.77
Canadian dollar	100	61.25
Chinese yuan	100	37.33

English pound sterling	100	114.87
Finnish marka	100	12.26
French franc	100	9.55
PRO mark (Deutsche mark)	100	28.73
Indian rupee	100	7.46
Italian lire	100	4.82
Swedish krona	100	9.70
Swiss franc	100	35.27
US dollar	100	25.59

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Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner. Various hot-dishes, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bonn, Oslund, Hook van Holland, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Ljubljana, Athens, Istanbul, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping car service please contact your nearest travel agent or Infotour office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD
TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR
TRAINS!

Contacts
and contracts

The regular session of the Soviet-Chinese frontier railway commission was held in China. It was attended by the representatives from Qiqihar, Harbin, Far Eastern and Trans-Baikal railways.

The Soviet Union recently received this year's first large consignment of rotary mowers produced at the G. Dimitrov integrated farm machine plant in Ruse, Bulgaria. The mowers were built to a Soviet design.

World Fair in Izmir

Participants from 28 countries and the representatives of a number of international organizations were cordially welcomed at the World Fair in Izmir, a large Turkish port-city on the shores of the Aegean Sea.

The Soviet Union is a permanent participant in this fair. Its vast exposition is displayed in two pavilions and on open-air grounds covering almost 2,000 square metres. The visitors and the representatives of business circles take interest in various machines and equipment of Soviet make.

MILTONS ON THE SOVIET MARKET

A few years ago the first products from the Indian firm Miltons Private Ltd. appeared on the Soviet market. These products included shirts, blue jeans, and other goods.

We began trading with the Soviet Union by exporting off-the-peg clothes and bed linen. M. N. Desai, one of the company's executives told our correspondent in Delhi. Gradually, however, these export items were pushed into the background.

We set up a new firm within our company. It is called the "Amersoy Export Private" and it works in three main directions: it buys ready-made goods from small and medium-sized manufacturers at wholesale

prices, sells these goods, sells its own products which include ready-made clothes; it serves as a middle-man.

This means that we buy and sell goods which are popular in India and in other countries.

Our firm cooperates with many countries. West Germany, Britain and the United States among them. Most of our contracts, however, are in the Soviet Union. Last year, for instance, ninety per cent of all our contracts were with Soviet foreign trade associations. India is still short of hard currency so she has to save it. Trade with the USSR is based on the rupee. One of the reasons for our close cooperation is the high quality of Soviet products.



This bridge which is now being built in Vietnam with the assistance of Soviet engineers is the longest in South-East Asia. It will stretch for more than five and a half kilometres across the Red River to the coal port which is to provide fuel for the Phu Lai and other thermal power stations in the country. Photo ADN-TASS